



The Dallas Express



Founded by W. E. King.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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DALLAS TO WELCOME COLORED SOLDIERS

**FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY
VOWS TO SUPPRESS LYNCHING**
MEMORIALIZES CONGRESS TO PASS FEDERAL LAW TO DEAL
WITH THIS COURSE. DECLARE STATE LEGISLATION
INADEQUATE. EXPECT WILSON'S SUPPORT.

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1866. Its purpose is the Christian education of the Negro. It has a theological seminary at Atlanta, Georgia, for the training of colored ministers; a medical college at Nashville, Tennessee, where 500 young men and a few young women are being trained as physicians, pharmacists, dentists, and nurses; and in addition it has eighteen other institutions for the training of teachers, industrial and other Christian leaders for service among the Negro people. These centers of Christian education are open to the people of all denominations or no denomination. In the fifty-two years of its work, it has sent from these schools ministers, physicians, teachers, and industrial leaders numbering over 200,000. This service has cost more than ten millions of dollars. Today it has twenty schools, 324 teachers, and 5,702 students. The annual budget amounts to over half a million dollars.

Its Board of Managers is made up of the following well known and widely influential men of the country: Bishops—William P. Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio; William A. Quayle, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank M. Bristol, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Francis J. McConnell, Denver, Colo.; Frederick D. Leete, Atlanta, Ga.; Wilbur P. Thirkield, New Orleans, La.; Joseph C. Hartwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ministers—Henry C. Jennings, E. C. Warrick, V. F. Brown, Albert J. Nast, W. H. Wehrly, W. B. Slutz, D. Lee Altman, John H. Race, E. R. Overly, Herbert Scott, C. E. Schenk, Laymen—R. B. McKelvey, Lewis M. Gatch, H. Garrison, Chas. H. Meyer, E. C. Harley, Harlan C. West, E. R. Graham, C. F. Coffin, Geo. D. Webb, C. L. Swain.

There are two corresponding secretaries, Doctors P. J. Maveety and I. Garland Penn, and the headquarters of the Society are at the Methodist Book Concern Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The institutions of this Society con-

tributed to the winning of the war fifteen hundred of its graduates and students. One-half of all the physicians, dentists, and pharmacists among the Negro troops were graduates of Meharry Medical College. Some attained the high rank of Majors and Captains, and the remaining medical graduates, to say nothing of others from the literary departments of the institutions, were first and second lieutenants.

This great Society now feels that its contribution to winning the war for democracy warrants it in going further to co-operate with leaders North and South in ridding fair America of the blot of mob-violence and disrespect for law. Accordingly, the following Memorial to the Congress of the United States was recently adopted:

To the Congress of the United States: A Memorial

The Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church hereby earnestly memorializes the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States to pass a federal law for the suppression of lynching, we being thoroughly convinced that this brutality cannot be hindered by State legislation, and as thoroughly convinced that it can be stopped by federal legislation and the holding of each locality in which lynching occurs to a community responsible for the deaths of its anonymous citizens. We further believe that today is the day of days for such legislation, inasmuch as the Negro race, which has been the most frequent object of lynching, has made a record for bravery and efficiency and patriotism on the battlefield and at home, so as to make their conduct a righteous demand that the rights belonging to an American citizen shall be accorded them in full measure.

This memorial was unanimously adopted by the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society at its

(Continued on page 4.)

**PHILADELPHIA HOLDS
DETERMINATION MEETING
IN INTEREST OF JUSTICE, EDU-
CATION AND TRUE
DEMOCRACY.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—Following on the heels of the remarkable Unity Mass meeting recently held here, Philadelphia has set another example for other cities of the nation in another public gathering in the interest of education, justice and true democracy.

Philadelphia is quivering with determination like the approach of a gigantic earthquake. "If this was the 'Cradle of Liberty' once," said one leader, "then it must be once again. Our nation must mete out equal and exact justice or be held up before the world with ridicule and scorn."

Master minds of the Negro race in the calmest spirit and manner presented the mockery of equality of opportunity given the black American citizens in this great democracy, at a meeting held in the joint interest of Fiske University and the "Amalgamated Association of Philadelphia" in the Academy of Music, Isaac Fisher, editor of the Fisk University News, declared that if this country attempts to build two types of civilization it will have trouble and inevitably destroy itself as Russia has destroyed itself.

"How Bolshevism has destroyed?" he asked. "By building a kind of civilization that links the white man and black man together in everything that uplifts mankind. Democracy means that men unequal in endowment shall have equal opportunity to develop what they have."

Rev. Dr. Charles A. Tinsley, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, one of the largest congregations in the world, asked:

"Can you expect a Negro boy to reach the heights of a white boy without his leader?"

"It is a mockery in a democracy," he continued, "to ask of me all the responsibilities to pay my debts, keep my family and educate them and then close the door leading to employment. We have to pay more to live in the same sort of houses that white people do, and get a little less for doing the same kind of work white people do."

We don't throw bombs and assassinate rulers if we don't get justice. We wait for it, and we are bigger than the people who use the other methods."

"We want a chance to become in the full sense of American citizens, to live on a street where it is healthier, if we are able to pay the rent or buy, and go to work without having a sign tacked on the door: 'Nigger, you get away from here in 24 hours.'"

There were several hundred white people in the audience, and the meeting was presided over by United States District Attorney Kane, who declared the immediate need of giving attention to the problems of justice and opportunity confronting the American colored people.

**NATION-WIDE IN-
DUSTRIAL CONFER-
ENCE EXPECTED**

**TO Arrange Program for Re-
adjusting Industry. Negro
Labor to Play Conspicuous
Part.**

Chicago, Ill., April 17.—That there is a determination to really "Get Somewhere" in the new conditions arising out of the results of the "World War," is strongly evident from the discussion relative to the big industrial parley to be held in Chicago or New York, on return of President Wilson.

It is stated by leaders of thought here that there must be no "parley" of the magnitude suggested without representative of the Negro group being present and taking an active part in the deliberations.

The information was sent out from Washington during the week that President Wilson upon his return to this country, will issue a call for an industrial conference, the purpose of which will be to enable capital, labor and the government to join hands in an amicable program for readjusting industry. It is to be held late in May, or early in June, if possible.

The president has already received the suggestion in a report from Washington and is understood to favor it. The report suggests a clarification of the industrial situation by the two following moves on the part of the chief executive:

1. A calling of an industrial conference, or parliament, to devise a constructive program to meet the needs of the country's business life.
2. Reaffirmation of the authority of the war labor board as a co-operative tribunal of justice during the transitory period, or until the industrial conference conclusions are put into effect.

It is pointed out that the personnel of no such conference would be complete without the presence of representative Negroes. During the last three years the Negroes of the country have been a most important asset to the industrial world. Whether in a temporary capacity of work in some quarters in the North, where more than 500,000 Negroes have migrated, there is a demand for labor in the South. While Southerners are making all sorts of inducements to start a flow of migration back South, not two per cent of those who have come North have returned, or have the inclination to do so.

The American Federation of Labor is seeking to organize the Negro in avenues of employment both North and South, and while some look on the motive with suspicion, others are accepting the plan as the greatest opportunity for industrial justice.

That the American Negro will never again be reduced to the limited lines of employment in which he was held prior to the war, is being attested by whites and Race leaders everywhere.

One leading Negro business man remarked with reference to the proposed conference: "If we are not officially invited, hundreds of us will be there anyhow to find out the reason why."

**EIGHTH ANNUAL CLINIC AT THE
JOHN ANDREW MEMORIAL HOS-
PITAL.**

Seventy Physicians and Surgeons present at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Two Hundred and Fifty cases treated; forty operations performed.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 17.—The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, last night April 16th, with a banquet, following which the last "Scientific Session" was held for discussion and transaction of the final business of the Society.

The day had been an extremely busy one the operating rooms were opened promptly at 7:30 a. m., and every minute during the day until 7:30 p. m. operations were being performed. A very great variety of cases was on hand, some of which were of unusual interest and rarity. There were cases present that are encountered only at infrequent intervals. Twenty-four operations were performed during the day, and it is very probable that on no other occasion has there been such an aggregation of Negro surgeons of ability with such an accompanying variety of cases.

The clinic opened up on Thursday night, April 18th. During the entire clinic thirty-three operations were performed—the great majority of them majors. At this writing, April 18th, every patient is in good, comfortable condition, with no indication of a pending serious result. These patients have come from a number of different places in this state, as well as adjoining—one having come from Oklahoma.

On Friday, the fourth, the entire

day was devoted to the examination and treatment of out-patients especially, and beside examinations of patients in the wards preparatory to their operation on the following day. The waiting rooms, halls, and corridors were simply crowded with patients, eager and anxious to avail themselves of the unusual opportunity presented them, and the physician had all they could do to attend to those present seeking relief.

There were seventy physicians, pharmacists, dentists and surgeons present from all parts of the South: Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, as well as from the far North, such as Chicago and Washington—a rather rare collection of much of the best talent in the Negro medical profession. Three different occasions brought together this body of men, including one woman physician: First, the meeting of the Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, which continued from April 1st to 3rd; then the opening of the Second Annual Meeting of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; and the Eighth Annual Clinic of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

On Thursday night a public meeting was held in the Tuskegee Hotel. There about two thousand people were assembled to witness the program conducted by these seventy Negro professional men. The subject, "Tuberculosis Among the Negroes, and What the Negro Physicians are Doing to Combat It," was thoroughly discussed from a number of angles by a large number of the physicians and surgeons and dentists who gave from three to five minute talks; also other health conditions of the race, including suggestions for improvement. The general discussion followed, and after the Negro race was also discussed.

A paper was read by the Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, in which he gave some interesting statistics on the work of the Hospital during the past year. He stated that during the year 1918, 1,234 cases had been treated in the wards of the Hospital during this period, with a total of 23 deaths; that of this number 379 had received surgical operations with only eight deaths; that during the recent epidemic of influenza, 144 cases were treated with no deaths, and 23 cases of pneumonia with one death. He also stated that since the Nurses' Training School was founded, 127 nurses had been graduated and sent out, and that they are doing institutional work in head or small hospitals and private sanitariums in a number of towns and cities in different parts of the South; as far North as Indianapolis, Ind., and that a number of the graduates were engaged in Public Health Nursing, under the United States Public Health Service in Little Rock, Arkansas; Columbia, South Carolina; Columbus and Macon, Georgia, and some other places, also that others had been engaged in Cleveland, Ohio; Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.

The Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute were present on this occasion, and witnessed with great interest the different exercises of the week, and expressed their hearty appreciation and approval of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and its Annual Clinics.

WILSON A SOCIALIST SAYS SENATOR BAILEY.

**Democratic Leader Laments Present
Tendencies in Administration and
Urges Defeat.**

By Snell Smith
Washington, April 17.—In a determined and forceful speech, Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, former Senator and leader of his party in the House, repudiates present tendencies of the Democratic Administration and declares that President Wilson has strong socialist leanings.

"In the history of Democrats who sought no office would perceive the danger of what was being done, and compel all Democratic office holders to renew their devotion to the real principles of the party, I have refrained from making any public protest," he says, "but content of the Democratic machine, disciplining the Democratic leaders, the body of the party is becoming tainted with lies, and Democratic principles, as taught by our fathers, will be entirely discarded unless something is done to arrest and reverse the present tendency."

"Do you suppose for one moment that we can influence the people now in power? The President has prescribed the real Democrats of the country, and excluded them from all conferences with the cabinet. He has taken into his closest confidence Socialists and Socialists. Consider his cabinet. Some of them are downright Socialists, and not one of them can fairly be called a Democrat, according to any definition of Democracy which we have heretofore accepted."

"With a few honorable exceptions, every man holding an important political office under this Administration utilizes every opportunity to discredit all men who adhere firmly to the fundamentals of a representative Democracy. They stigmatize every man who believes in a faithful observance of the Constitution as a 'reactionary' and denounce those who defend the rights of private property as 'subversive to the interest.' Now then can any man who believes in the principles of the Democratic party vote for such men? If we held elect to office, we have no right to complain at the manner in which they

**APRIL 21 TO BE HOLIDAY
FOR THE CELEBRATION**

**BIG FREE BARBECUE AND BASKET PICNIC AT FAIR PARK.
STREET PARADE AT ONE O'CLOCK. ELABORATE PRO-
GRAM ARRANGED FOR AFTERNOON.**

Monday at high noon all Dallas will have assembled on some street for the purpose of viewing the largest line of Colored soldiers the citizens of Dallas have ever witnessed. Soldiers from every nook of the county have been asked to participate in these festivities and have sanctioned the movements by their acceptance.

The line of march will form at Pythian Temple and will move by orders of First Lieutenant Percival L. Everett and aide, General John L. Jones of Uniform Rank and E. W. D. Welch, Marshal of the day.

The procession is scheduled to move promptly at 12:30 according to plans of committee and will be headed by a platoon of mounted policemen followed by Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Bands, soldiers and sailors in uniform and will proceed west on Elm to Lamar south on Lamar to Main, east on Main to Exposition and to Fair grounds, where the following notables are to deliver brief addresses:

Mayor Frank W. Womercraft, Hon. R. E. L. Knight, Hon. R. B. Allen, Mr. Coulter and Mr.

Gordon of State and national "Y" work fame.

Prof. W. H. Burnett, the orator educator of Terrell will deliver the principal address on the occasion.

Mrs. Lincoln Morgan, Supervisor of Music in Dallas Public schools will be in charge of a large class of school children who will furnish patriotic songs for the festival.

After speaking old fashion barbecued beef and pork will be served to soldiers in a good old country style.

Such amusements as the mid-day attractions afford will be largely indulged, music and a free base ball game for the soldiers amusements will be had after dinner.

The Dallas Giants will play a fast semi-pro team, the Terminal Red Caps on the grounds free of all cost. A half holiday will be had by all Negro business men and a number of laborers. All soldiers in Dallas county are cordially invited to be present Monday, April 21st.

Large sums of money have been raised for the entertainment.

**Chicago and the Effect of Ap-
proaching Prohibition.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, Ill., April 17.—Chicago, with her 6,000 saloons, good, bad and indifferent, big and little, million dollar and "joint," with July 1st less than three months away, is grumbling and growling, in many places, hurrahing and singing spangloinoboths, but all looking forward to that last day in June.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" asked by the poet will be answered by the thirsty-throated on June 30th, 1934. That will be the rarest day in their dear young lives, for, regardless of legal claim, or threat, good luck or magic turn, it is difficult to find many people here who do not believe absolutely that the curtain will go down on the various forms of poy water, mid-night, June 30th, 1934, is the day features connected with the event is the fact that it will be exactly on the stroke of twelve, and not the accustomed one a. m., when all the fun will stop. For after twelve midnight, June 30th, it will be July 1st.

There are more saloons to the square inch in Chicago than in any other American city. It is common to see, in some localities, saloons occupying all four corners of the street. What will become of this property it is difficult to say.

There are perhaps about 200 saloons run by Negroes, or run for them by whites, employing all Negro help. Some of these places on the South side, are indeed, luxurious in appointment, and the capital invested in them may be greatly depreciated, even though it is the intention of some of the proprietors to make of them "Sahara Deserts."

Church people, reformers and social workers are busying themselves in finding a way to "provide substitutes for the saloon." It is stated that the moving picture shows will receive a great boost, and it is the intention to form a large number of community clubs, some in the places of the saloon, and have all of the good things connected with the saloon, except the quaff with a kick in it.

Saloon patrons argue, that after all, the old centers of activity have been more than drink troughs, they have literally been the "poor man's club." Pay checks have been cashed for the workmen after banking hours, and many other favors provided and extended that even the good church people have failed to think about.

The idea of a nation-wide strike is scoffed at, because it is believed that the government will take such an emphatic stand in the matter that it will be shown without a doubt that Uncle Sam is the biggest duck in the pond, after all.

administer our affairs.

"I am fully persuaded that within the next two years the Democratic party must either repudiate President Wilson or it must embrace practically all of the Socialist doctrines. He has already led our party—or rather I should say he has already driven our party—into a reluctant support of many socialist measures, and before his term expires he will have committed us, unless his power in that regard is challenged, to revocably to socialism under the name of 'progressive democracy.'"

**SOUTHERN SEN-
TIMENT IN THE
CAPITAL CITY**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Atlanta, Ga., April 17.—That the white south is willing to back to the limit the Negro who continues to "bow and scrape" when he sees a white person, is attested by a recent occurrence in Washington, D. C., which is having its sequel here.

William S. Foster, a Negro school teacher of Carroll County, was in Washington recently, and aboard a street car, crowded, got up and gave his seat to a white woman when she entered bowing low and tipping his hat. For this act, Foster was ridiculed severely by another Negro, whereupon Foster jumped on the other man and gave him a thrashing. For the act of assault Foster was arrested, and when the whites of this section heard of it, they began a defense fund for his release, and the teacher was finally permitted to return here on probation.

**4,500 Skilled Negro Laborers
In Newport News Ship
Building Company.**

Hampton, Va., April 17.—There are 4,500 Colored men working in the Newport News Ship Building Company. This is the largest force of skilled Colored men and the highest paid group of Colored men working anywhere in industry. The ship-building plant is memorial to Collis P. Huntington, who showed himself a friend to Hampton Institute and the Race.

The shipyard in Newport News is a testimonial to Mr. X. Huntington's belief in the colored man as an industrial worker—a man who would be successful. Mr. Huntington was told by many that it would be impossible to build ships with colored labor. The ships now being built, however, are the equal to any built in the world.

Some of the Colored men who are working here have been with the company twenty-five years or more. Ten or more are on the retired list, and are receiving one-third of their regular pay. The successful Colored shipyard workers have built their own homes, supported their churches, and have helped one of the best Colored sections in the south.

**South Carolina Gives \$ 10,000
For Negro Hospital.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Columbia, S. C., April 17.—The state of South Carolina has appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a tuberculosis sanitarium on State grounds, for Negroes of the State. To this amount the Negroes are expected to add \$5,000.

**COL. ROSCOE CONK-
LIN SIMMONS BACK
FROM 'OVER THERE'**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, Ill., April 17.—Roscoe Conkline Simmons, orator and journalist, has returned home from an extended trip at the Peace Conference in Paris, where he went as Special Foreign Representative of the Chicago Defender. In a statement for the Associated Negro Press he said:

"What I saw, I saw, and what I heard, I remembered, and just as I saw or heard I will speak. Our soldiers, black and white, were the bravest that fought in that terrible war, and our statesmen are stupid as any that ever sat at a table of diplomacy. Much of the glory our boys won is being daily lost by the 'fingers—crossed-tag-on-you' barnstormers in charge of our business. The poor American people, being the bravest, are the 'goats' of the day. No blunder has cost us as dearly, in all our history, as the way in which Theodore Roosevelt was not permitted to go to France, either during this war or immediately after the armistice was signed. Roosevelt, dead, is the standard American in France."

The American Negro has reason to hold his head up and ask his government, "What now, is he to be free or continue to tread the winepress while everybody else enjoys theectar?" Against odds that even slaves ought to have been spared, our boys taught warriors how to fight and Christians how to die. They won the hearts of France in the face of the words of even many of their white commanders that they ain't nothing but niggers. They taught white American fortitude while white America held classes in nerve stretching. "I'll say that today and not tomorrow is the time when our thoughts should turn to liberty. We have got to save the American white man from himself."

**Richmond, Va., has White Prin-
cipals for Negro Schools.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Richmond, Va., April 17.—It may not be generally known that there are white principals in many of the Negro schools of Richmond. A petition from Negro citizens asking

that the whites be replaced with Colored principals, was considered, and finally turned down by the local Board of Education.

The board passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that the board has heard with interest the petition of the Colored citizens for Colored principals, supervisors and special teachers for the Colored schools, but at the present time there are no vacancies in these positions, and the board is unwilling to remove from the schools a number of faithful principals, supervisors and special teachers."

One citizen remarked: "Can you beat that?"

**California Negroes Interested in
Japanese Question.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Sacramento, Calif., April 17.—That the Japanese question is giving President Wilson, and his co-workers deep concern, is quiet manifest in the recent cablegram sent by Secretary Lansing to the Secretary of the California Senate.

The Negroes of California are deeply concerned in this racial subject, because it is very evident that it is one of the whites against the darker people, and so delicate has the matter become that President greatly fears even any suggestion of interference at this time. "The sentence in Secretary Lansing's cablegram which states that 'There are other problems which would make such action very embarrassing,' is thought in some measure to have reference to the domestic racial problems in the United States."

**More Scandal in Washington
Schools.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Washington, D. C., April 17.—Washington public schools, always the center of turmoil and controversy, have added a new chapter to the long list of sensations, in the recent trial of a white man whose "artistic taste" required the use of beautiful young high school girls to pose for him in the nude.

It has been brought out in court proceedings that this "artistic gentleman" was aided and abetted not only by the white aristocracy of the capital city, but also, by two or more Colored teachers.

So indignant have the parents become over the trend of events, that they met at Metropolitan A. M. E. church and formed an organization which will meet weekly, and take an active part in bettering conditions. The temporary officers are Mrs. P. S. Tanner, president; Mrs. Emma A. also, secretary.

**An Endowment for Meharry in
Sight.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) New York, April 17.—The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Board of the Methodist Episcopal church, have offered separate gifts of \$150,000, \$300,000 in all, to Meharry Medical College or Nashville, Tenn., on condition that the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church and the trustees and friends of the college raise an additional \$250,000 for an endowment.

Meharry College, which last year had an enrollment of 449 students, is the largest medical, dental and pharmaceutical college for Negroes in the world. Two hundred thirty of its graduates served in the medical service of the United States Army during the war.

**Mississippi Sheriff Being Tried
For not Preventing Lynching.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Jackson, Miss., April 17.—C. J. Turner, Sheriff of Humphreys county, is being tried in court here for not preventing the lynching of a Negro. Sentiment is strongly against him.

A New Bank Opens in Virginia.

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Suffolk, Va., April 17.—The Phoenix Bank of Nassomond, a new Race bank, has thrown open its doors for business. The officers are: Dr. W. T. Fuller, president; J. W. Richardson, secretary.

**NEGRO JUNK FOR REPRESENTA-
TIVE IN NEW JERSEY.**

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Trenton, N. J., April 17.—For the first time in the history of the state, a Negro, Isaac Mitter, a leader at Atlantic City is a candidate for State Representative. It is stated that there is a desire to put to the test the "democracy" so frequently talked about in the last two years.